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first during the winter there was only a small flock of *C. ornatus* to be seen with probably a few of *R. maccownii* scattered among them, but on March 14 *C. ornatus* was scattered all over the country west of St. Johns, and where I killed the eleven specimens of *R. maccownii* there was a flock of about 1000 *C. ornatus*. There were about 500 of *R. maccownii* in the flock out of which I got specimens and the two species seemed then to be separate. The nature of the country where I found both species was very barren, there was only a little short white gramma grass and a few weeds. Two of the specimens of *R. maccownii* I found on skinning had peculiar parasitical worms coiled up in the lower outer corner of the eye space; one had five and the other two of these worms. They were about .75 of an inch long and about a thick as a stout piece of sewing cotton, and of a bright yellow color. In both species of birds the males predominated, thus of thirteen *R. maccownii* but one was a female. Of eight *C. ornatus* but one was a female. This is the first time I have seen either species in this district, and as Dr. Coues in his Key to North American Birds, and also the A. O. U. Code and Check list mention both birds as rare west of the Rockies, I send this notice to 'The Auk.'—JOHN SWINBURNE, *St. Johns, Apache Co., Arizona.*

Euetheia canora from Sombrero Key, Florida.—A Bird new to the United States.—Mr. M. E. Spencer, keeper of the light at Sombrero Key, Fla., has just sent me a package of birds which killed themselves against his light during the past spring migration. Among them was a pair of short olive green wings which I was unable to identify. On submitting them to Mr. Ridgway, he at once pronounced them to belong to a species of *Euetheia*, and comparison with specimens in the collection of the U. S. National Museum showed the species to be *E. canora*, the Melodious Grassquit, hitherto known only from Cuba. The bird was found dead on the lower platform of the light-tower on the morning of April 17, 1888. The wind was east, moderate; sky cloudy.

Another West Indian bird is thus added to the list of those known to occur on the islands and coast of southern Florida.—C. HART MERRIAM, *Washington, D. C.*

An Abnormal Scarlet Tanager.—A remarkable albino female Scarlet Tanager was procured at Germantown, May 8, 1888, and is now in my collection. The wings and tail are composed of pure white and ordinary blackish feathers in about equal proportions, while the wing-coverts consist of white, olive and canary-yellow feathers. All the rest of the plumage above and below is bright canary yellow, with one or two olivaceous feathers in the middle of the back. The legs and bill are very light pink. The bird was in company with several normal birds of the same species.—WITMER STONE, *Germantown, Pa.*

Prothonotary Warbler in Ontario.—While collecting Warblers near Hamilton on the morning of the 23d of May, 1888, I met a group which

had evidently just arrived from some favored point in the South, their plumage being particularly fresh and bright, and such rare species as the Mourning and Connecticut Warblers and the Green Blackcap being conspicuous. Presently I noticed one on a willow overhanging the water, which seemed to be a compromise between the Summer Yellow Bird and the Yellow-throated Vireo. On picking it up I was greatly pleased to find I had got a specimen of the Prothonotary Warbler—a female in the ordinary plumage of the season. It is the first record of the species for Ontario and the second for Canada, the first being that of a specimen which was found at St. Stephens, New Brunswick, by Mr. Boardman in October, 1862.—K. C. McILWRAITH, *Hamilton, Ontario*.

Bachman's Warbler (*Helminthophila bachmani*) in **Louisiana**.—During March, 1888, I collected thirty-one Bachman's Warblers on the borders of Lake Pontchartrain, Louisiana. They were probably more abundant than in 1887, as about the same effort was made last year to secure them, by at least a dozen hunters, commencing earlier and continuing later in the season, with the result of but six specimens. It is somewhat remarkable that of the six secured in the spring of 1887 four were females while among the thirty-one killed this year there were not any females.

This bird, so long unsuccessfully sought for, is evidently a stranger to the forests of Louisiana except during the migration, for those taken this season were killed between the 2d and 20th of March, and although they were diligently sought for up to the middle of April no specimens were obtained later than the end of March, showing pretty clearly that the breeding place is farther north.

No sound was heard from them except in the case of two of the finest, which were so low down on the tree on which they were discovered, that their plumage was easily distinguished; my assistant reported that the shooting of the first failed to disturb the second one, which remained on the tree and uttered a chirping note as if calling to its dead companion. Nearly, or quite all the other specimens obtained were found in the company of a variety of other early Warblers in the tops of the sweet-gum, probably attracted by insects found in the buds and blossoms of this tree.

Of the Swainson's Warblers (*Helinaia swainsoni*), I secured but three specimens this year, against nine in 1887, and about forty in the spring of 1886. Although these birds do not arrive in Louisiana until about the middle of March, it is quite probable that many of them remain and breed in this latitude.—C. S. GALBRAITH, *West Hoboken, N. J.*

Helminthophila celata in **Connecticut**.—May 8, 1888, I shot a male bird of this species. It was in company with Nashville Warblers when killed. As far as I can ascertain this is the only specimen actually taken in Connecticut, although it has been observed close by the Connecticut line in New York.—WILLARD E. TREAT, *East Hartford, Conn.*

Dendroica cærulea in the **District of Columbia**.—On May 5, 1888, I had the pleasure of adding *Dendroica cærulea* to the fauna of the District of